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Examining the Socio-Economic Impact of Road Infrastructure Development: A Case Study of Donri-Donri District, Soppeng Regency

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Abstract

Infrastructure development, particularly road infrastructure, plays a vital role in fostering economic growth and improving the quality of life in communities. This study examines the socio-economic impact of road infrastructure development on increasing community income in Pesse Village, Donri-Donri District, Soppeng Regency. Utilizing a quantitative-descriptive approach, data was collected through questionnaires distributed to 91 respondents from the Pesse Village community and analyzed using multiple linear regression in SPSS. The findings reveal a significant positive correlation between road infrastructure development and increased community income in Pesse Village. The regression analysis indicates that road infrastructure development has a substantial influence on income growth, with a regression coefficient of 0.563. Moreover, the research underscores the importance of continuous infrastructure improvements in enhancing the economic well-being of local communities. This study contributes to the existing body of knowledge by providing empirical evidence of the socio-economic benefits associated with road infrastructure development. The results emphasize the need for policymakers to prioritize infrastructure investments as a means of fostering economic development and improving livelihoods at the grassroots level.

1. INTRODUCTION

The importance of infrastructure development in supporting economic growth is indisputable. This process yields various positive impacts, including job creation, poverty reduction, and the augmentation of per capita income. Prasetyo and Firdaus (2009) elucidate that effective infrastructure development ensures efficiency, facilitates the smooth movement of goods and services, and adds value to the economy. According to the KBBI (2021) definition, the development process entails a hierarchical progression, originating from developed nations and disseminated to developing communities through governmental intervention, as described by Rogers in Suyono (2001). This developmental paradigm fosters societal engagement, aiming to empower the majority to exercise greater control over their environment and achieve social and material progress.

Physical infrastructure, a cornerstone of development, encompasses transportation networks, markets, educational institutions, places of worship, and production facilities. Infrastructure plays a pivotal role in bolstering regional productivity and exerts a significant influence on economic growth (Gie, 2002). Inadequate infrastructure poses obstacles to economic activities, hindering the smooth functioning of markets and impeding growth trajectories (Ndulu, 2005). Consequently, infrastructure development, as a deliberate strategy for growth and transformation, underpins long-term economic prosperity (Siagian, 2005). Within the context of globalization, a region's development is often gauged by the robustness of its infrastructure, which serves as a linchpin for economic expansion.

In Pesse Village, located in the Donri-Donri District of Soppeng Regency, road infrastructure development emerges as a focal point. Despite concerted efforts by the Pesse Village government to undertake road infrastructure projects and enhancements in 2021 and 2022, significant damage persists, particularly to provincial thoroughfares. Consequently, challenges such as restricted inter-village access, heightened accident risks,

and adverse impacts on the community's economy ensue.

In light of these circumstances, this research endeavors to assess the impact of road infrastructure development on augmenting community income in Pesse Village. By analyzing data pertaining to road repairs and construction activities conducted in 2021 and 2022, the aim is to delineate the relationship between road infrastructure and the welfare of local inhabitants. Despite ongoing developmental endeavors, the issue of road damage in Pesse Village persists as a formidable challenge. Hence, this study seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of the ramifications of road infrastructure development on the well-being of local communities.

2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses a quantitative-descriptive approach with quantitative research methods, which are based on positivism. This method is used to research certain populations or samples, collect data through research instruments, and analyze data quantitatively or statistically to test predetermined hypotheses (Sugiyono, 2016). This research was carried out in Pesse Village, Donri-Donri District, Soppeng Regency, for about one month, from May to June 2023.

The type of data required is primary data, which is collected directly from the Pesse Village community through filling out a questionnaire provided by the researcher. The population of this study includes 1,075 people in Pesse Village who work or have an income and use road infrastructure. Samples were taken from 91 people using the Slovin formula.

The data collection technique used is a questionnaire, where respondents fill out questions that are arranged systematically. Next, classical assumption tests were carried out, including normality tests to determine data distribution. Instrument testing involves validity and reliability testing to ensure that the questionnaire used is a reliable and accurate tool.

Data analysis used simple linear regression methods, simple correlation, and coefficient of determination with the help of the IBM Statistical Package For Social Science (SPSS) computer program version 25. Previously, classical assumption tests were carried out, especially normality tests. Hypothesis testing is carried out using a partial test (t-test) to test the influence of individual independent variables on the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination is used to determine the extent to which the model can apply the dependent variable.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Result Research

This research presents research results based on the characteristics of respondents, namely gender, age, highest level of education, and occupation. Based on the respondent identity table, the majority of respondents were women (52%), aged 20-30 years (32%), had at least elementary school education (40%), and the majority had varied jobs, including farmers (34%).

Next, a classical assumption test was carried out, focusing on the normality test, and the results showed that the data was normally distributed. Instrument testing involves validity and reliability testing to ensure the questionnaire is reliable. The results show that the two variables of road infrastructure development and increasing community income have good validity and reliability.

Simple linear regression analysis was carried out to see the effect of road infrastructure development on increasing people's income. The results show that road infrastructure development has a positive and significant influence on increasing people's income, with a regression coefficient of 0.563.

Partial hypothesis testing shows that road infrastructure development has a significant effect on increasing people's income. The coefficient of determination (R2) is 39.1%, indicating that 39.1% of the variation in the increase in people's income can be explained by road infrastructure development. Meanwhile, the remainder, amounting to 60.9%, was influenced by other factors not observed in this study.

4.2 Discussion Of Research

Based on data analysis in simple linear regression and hypothesis testing, it can be seen that: the results of the research provide a hypothesis answer, namely that the road infrastructure development variable is one of the indicators that influences the increase in people's income by 0.563 or 56.3% with a significance level of 0.000, this means more smaller than 0.05 and it is stated that the development of road infrastructure has a big influence on increasing the income of the people of Pesse Village, Donri-Donri District, Soppeng Regency. And it is stated that the development of road infrastructure has a positive and significant effect on increasing people's income. So this means the hypothesis is accepted.

The research results are in line with research conducted by Bandaso, M. Rahman. (2022) entitled "The Effect of Road Infrastructure Development on Community Income in Seba-Seba Village, East Walenrang District, Luwu Regency". There is a significant influence between the development of road infrastructure on people's income in Seba-Seba Village, East Walenrang District, Luwu Regency, this means that variables with positive values mean that the higher the value of this variable, the higher the level of economic growth will be.

5. CLOSING

This research concluded that the development of road infrastructure had a positive and significant influence on increasing people's income in Pesse Village, Donri-Donri District, Soppeng Regency with a confidence level of 95%. The research results show that road infrastructure development influences an increase in community income by 0.563 or 56.3% with a significance level of 0.000, this means it is smaller than 0.05 and it is stated that road infrastructure development has a large influence on increasing community income in the village. Pesse, Donri-Donri District, Soppeng Regency.

Suggestions that can be given based on the results of this research are: It is hoped that the village government and central government in charge of the area that is the object of this research will really consider various things related to improving road infrastructure so that it is even better in order to create a safe village community. , comfortable, prosperous and of course in terms of increasing people's income in Pesse Village, Donri-Donri District, Sopppeng Regency

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